

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY  
NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY



## QUANTITATIVE CHAR KINETICS FOR ADVANCED PULVERIZED COAL COMBUSTION

### Description

Advanced pulverized coal combustion systems are being studied to produce a more compact, high-intensity combustion of coal that will reduce capital costs of the boiler and increase boiler efficiency. Two methods have emerged that may improve boiler efficiency: oxygen enrichment of air and firing coal in a mixture of oxygen and recycled flue gas ( $O_2$ -recycle combustion). Both methods receive elevated concentrations of oxygen in the main combustion zone, which leads to at least partial char combustion in regions of high  $O_2$ . In addition, the  $O_2$ -recycle combustion method entails combustion in a gas mixture dominated by carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), rather than nitrogen ( $N_2$ ).

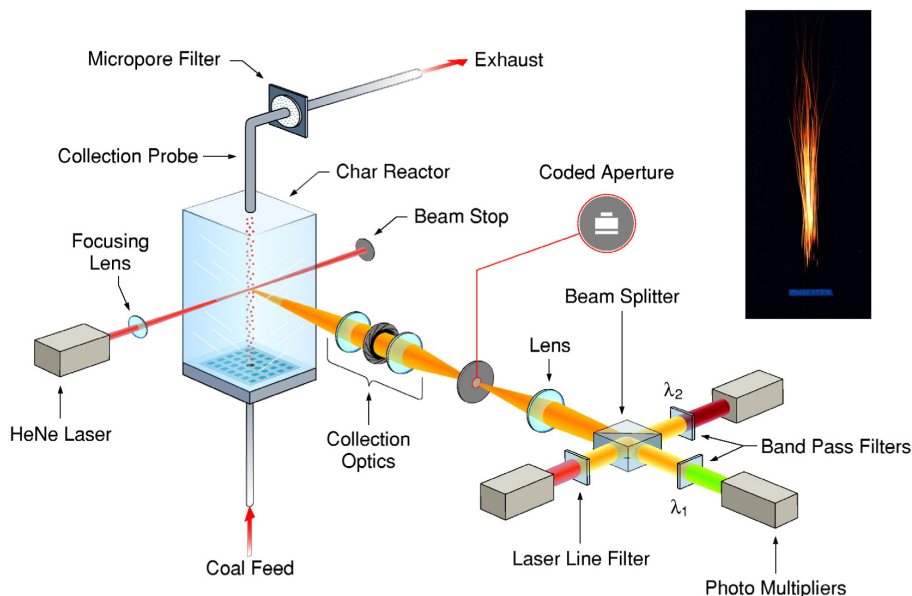
To adequately anticipate the effects of implementing these advanced combustion technologies on burner and boiler performance and emissions, accurate char kinetic rate expressions were determined for these unusual gas environments.

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Schematic of the laminar entrained flow reactor and particle-sizing pyrometry diagnostic in the Char Combustion Laboratory (CCL). Inset photo: Coal particles burning within the reactor



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## PROJECT DURATION

October 1, 2001 –  
September 30, 2004

## PROJECT COST

\$500,000

## CUSTOMER SERVICE

1-800-553-7681

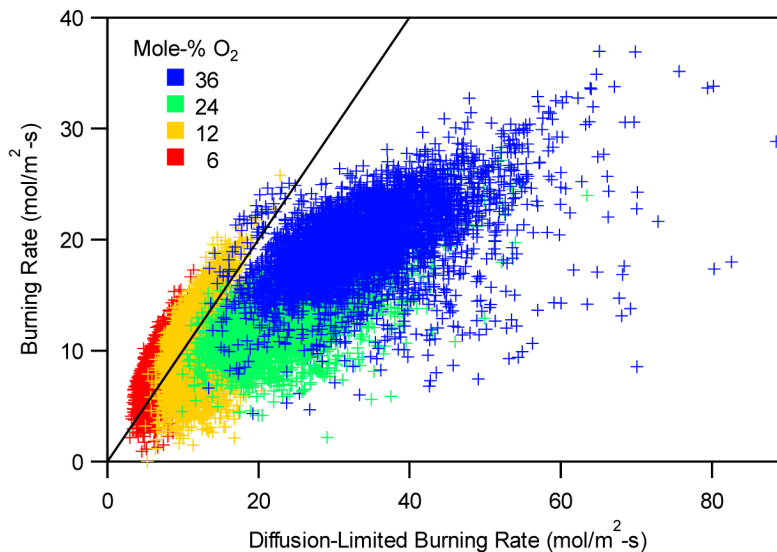
## WEBSITE

[www.netl.doe.gov](http://www.netl.doe.gov)

The object of this project was to use the single-particle two-color pyrometry diagnostic in Sandia's Char Combustion Laboratory (CCL) to derive quantitative char combustion kinetics for burning a typical bituminous and subbituminous coal in three environments: traditional, oxygen-enriched, and where carbon dioxide replaces nitrogen diluent. These kinetic expressions may be readily implemented into coal furnace computational fluid dynamics (CFD) models or other simpler approaches.

## Accomplishments

Measurements of char particle temperature-size were collected by burning Pittsburgh seam hvA bituminous coal and Highvale subbituminous coal in gas environments that contained between 6–36% O<sub>2</sub> at temperatures ranging from 1,450–1,850 K. In contrast to expectations based on existing oxygen-depleted kinetic rates, char particle combustion became less diffusion-rate controlled as the oxygen content increased. A nonlinear regression technique has been developed for deriving the best-fit rate coefficients for applying an assumed kinetic rate expression to the data. This technique avoids biases traditionally introduced when a logarithmically linearized Arrhenius expression is applied to the data. The best-fit nth-order Arrhenius expression shows a low reaction order in oxygen for char combustion in oxygen-depleted environments, and a reaction order of ~ 0.5 for char combustion in oxygen-enriched environments. Preliminary analysis of data collected in CO<sub>2</sub>-diluent environments indicates that CO<sub>2</sub> has a negligible effect on the kinetic rate of char combustion.



Single-particle burning rates for Pittsburgh seam coal char compared to the calculated diffusion-limit burn rate, as a function of O<sub>2</sub> content in the bulk gas.